The People's Korea

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President Sets Per Employee Output of 15,000 Won as Goal

President Kim Il Sung emphasized that the working people must correctly receive living allowances, bonus and incentive allowances according to the quantity and quality of work done and the goal of raising per employee output value to over 15,000 won should be achieved in the future.

His speech was made at a national meeting of labour administration workers which was held in Pyongyang between Sept. 25 and 27 with the attendance of labour administration workers of the centre, provinces, cities, counties, factories and enterprises, leading members of provincial, city and county organs, directors of factories and enterprises and secretaries of their primary party committees and functionaries of centre organs, more than 5,800 in all, KCNA reported.

The platform was taken by Kim Il, Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Pak Sung Chul, Li Jong Ok, O Jin U, So Chol, Kim Hwan, O Baek Ryong, Chon Mun Sop, Kye Ung Tae, Li Gun Mo, Kim Man Gum, Kang Song San, Pak Su Dong, Chong Jun Gi, Ro Tae Sok, Kim Chol Man, Yun Gi Bok, Choe Jae U, O Guk Ryol, Cho Se Ung, Hong Si Hak, So Gwan Hi, Kong Jin Tae, Kim Du Yong, Kang Hui Won, Pyon Chang Bok, Chong Dong Chol and Hwang Jang Yop, personages concerned and model labour administration workers.

Speaking to the meeting, President Kim Il Sung said that the socialist economic foundations of the country have been solidly laid and, accordingly, the people's living standards have risen as never before and all people are leading a happy life of labour under socialist system—this is one of the greatest successes gained by the DPRK.

He pointed out that there is neither jobless man nor loafer in the country and all people are equally well off and labour, study and rest have become a daily routine in their life.

Referring to the Socialist Labour Law adopted in April last year, he said that the central task confronting the DPRK is to rapidly develop the country with the national economy and socialist system, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, and turn it into a richer and mightier socialist country by embodying the Juche idea and realise the cause of national reunification.

It is the party's policy and demand, he said, to make all people work to the best of their ability at a right place with the attitude of master, displaying their creative ingenuity. He noted that the workers in the domain of labour administration should strengthen work with men and exert all their efforts to help all the working people firmly arm themselves with the Juche idea of the party and give full play to their energies and wisdom.

The party's policy is to diminish the distinctions between heavy labour and light labour, between mental labour and physical labour and between agricultural labour and industrial labour and free all people from arduous labour, he pointed out. He taught that they can say they have completely implemented the Socialist Labour Law only when they have fully solved this problem.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge to President Kim Il Sung.

A closing address was made at the meeting.

President Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with the attendants of the national meeting of labour administration workers.

Autumn Harvest to Be Completed Soon

President Kim Il Sung stressed that autumn harvest should be completed in a short time, as a heavy rain or a hail might fall any time under the influence of the cold front. and the harvested grain should be thrashed in time and well stored.

His concluding speech was made at a Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the South Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on Sept. 21, KCNA reported.

He deeply acquainted himself from Sept. 17 to 21 with the work in various domains of the national economy, inspecting a number of units such as Haeju Port, the Hwasan Cooperative Farm in Chongdan county, the Pungchon Cooperative Farm and the Chongchon Cooperative Farm in Yonan county, the Sowon Cooperative Farm in Pyoksong county, and the Saegil Cooperative Farm in Sinchon county, and gave programmatic teachings.

The tasks confronting South Hwanghae Province in successfully fulfilling the Second 7-Year Plan were discussed at the Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the Provincial Party Committee.

At the meeting President Kim Il Sung made an important concluding speech which would serve as a programmatic compass in the endeavours for successfully fulfilling the vast tasks of the Second 7-Year Plan and effecting a new upsurge in industry and agriculture.

At the meeting he set forth tasks facing the agricultural domain in South Hwanghae Province.

Stating that the richest crops ever witnessed since the province came into being have been brought about in South Hwanghae Province this year, he said this success was possible because the provincial party committee, the city and county party committees and the ri party committees kept a tight hold on farming and gave a scientific and technical guidance in farming as required by the Juche-based farming method indicated by the Party, because the Party workers, together with the members of the three revolution teams, went among the peasants and powerfully roused them to the strict application of the Juche-based farming method by giving precedence to political work and because the entire peasants, under the leadership of the Party, waged a powerful struggle with the firm determination to make a good farming.

He highly praised the cooperative farms which had registered distinguished successes in the paddy rice farming and the cooperative farms which had set examples in maize farming and extended thanks to their functionaries and farmers.

He said the experience in this year's farming clearly showed once again that everything went well, if the Party's leadership penetrated deep among the masses and the functionaries took the van and rallied the masses around the Party, and taught that all the Party organisations and functionaries should continue to lead the masses dynamically to a struggle for a greater grain production next year.

Saying that, as the per hectare harvest has reached a very high level in the country, with agriculture made intensive, farming should be placed on a more solid scientific and technical basis, if grain yield is to be lifted still higher, he indicated concrete tasks for this.

He taught that, to increase fertility, organic fertilizers should be produced in larger quantities and humus-potted maize seedlings be transplanted in 100 per cent of the maize fields with the abundant production of humus soil of good quality, and deep ploughing be done in autumn.

He highly praised the Saegil Cooperative Farm in Sinchon county which had made a good farming this year without a single helper, by doing 100 per cent of rice transplanting by machines with an effective use of the rice-transplanting machines "Taedonggang" and rationally using the rice-seedling pulling machines and various trailing farm machines, and taught that all the cooperative farms should follow this example.

Then President Kim Il Sung set forth tasks in the industrial domain of South Hwanghae Province.

Noting that Haeju Port had been built well in a short time, he taught that, for further developing it, its accommodation of ships should be increased, the construction of silos be quickly completed and the packing facilities be completed, and the compound of the port should be built more modernly and more establishments necessary for the operation of the port be constructed under a detailed plan.

No Foe Can Beat China, Korea: Chinese Mil. Leader

No enemy will dare provoke the armies of the two countries when they pool their strength, declared Xiao Hua, Member of the CC, and Member of its Military Commission, of the Communist Party of China and First Political Commissar of the Lanzhou Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army after seeing the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Kim Han Ju belongs. He added that they will make Sino-Korean Friendship bloom more beautifully generation after generation.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must get out of Korea, stressed Xiao Hua while touring Panmunjom.

At the unit of the KPA to which Kim Jong Chun belongs, he declared: The friendship sealed in blood between the peoples and armies of our two countries is everlasting and indestructible. We will fight hand in hand in the future, too, as in the past.

On the evening of Sept. 13 a banquet was arranged at a KPA unit for the visiting group.

The visiting group went to historic Mangyongdae and inspected the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School.

It also visited the victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, the Korea-China Friendship Taekam Cooperative Farm and the Pyongyang Metro.

The group visited the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex where it laid a floral basket before the bronze statue of former Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai and went round it and the monument. It also inspected the major production processes of the complex.

The group visited amid an enthusiastic welcome of KPA soldiers height 351 where valiant soldiers of the KPA dealt a devastating blow to the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the Fatherland Liberation War.

The visiting group went round KPA units and the Kumgang-san Mountain, a spot of scenic beauty, and appreciated a song and dance performance of the song and dance ensemble of the Korean People's Army and an acrobatic show.

DPRK Sets Up Diplomatic Ties With Dominica, St. Lucia

A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and exchange of diplomatic envoys between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Commonwealth of Dominica was signed in Roseau on September 18.

The joint communique pointed out: the governments of the DPRK and Commonwealth of Dominica agreed to establish diplomatic relations and exchange diplomaic envoys between them to develop friendly and cooperative relations in all fields on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit, mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The document was signed by Li Jun Ok, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Guyana, and by Oliver James Seraphin, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Commonwealth of Dominica.

A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and exchange of diplomatic envoys between the Democracratic People's Republic of Korea and St.Lucia was signed in Castries on September 13.

The joint communique pointed out: the governments of the DPRK and St. Lucia agreed to establish diplomatic relations and exchange diplomatic envoys between them to develop friendly and cooperative relations in all fields on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit, mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The joint communique was signed by Li Jun Ok, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Guyana, and by George Odlum, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of St. Lucia.

As a result, the DPRK has diplomatic relations with 101 countries.

(KCNA)

President KIM IL SUNG Receives Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK

President Kim Il Sung met Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and firmly shook hands with him on Sept. 28. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Kim Il Sung and his wife on Sept. 28 arranged a luncheon for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique Sihanouk staying in Pyongyang, KCNA reported.

Invited to the luncheon were Princess Norodom Keth Kanya, aunt of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Madame Pomme Peang, mother of Princess Monique Sihanouk; and Prince Norodom Sihamoni, son of the Samdech.

The luncheon proceeded in an amicable atmosphere.

President Kim Il Sung and his wife on Sept. 28 received Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique Sihanouk staying there.

President Kim Il Sung had a conversation with Samdech Sihanouk in an amicable and friendly atmosphere.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sept. 29 left there by special plane for the People's Republic of China.

Princess Norodom Keth Kanya, aunt of the Samdech; Madame Pomme Peang, mother of Princess Monique Sihanouk; and Prince Norodom Sihamoni, son of the Samdech; and other members of the suite also left there by the same plane.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Vice-President Pak Sung Chul and his wife, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam and his wife, and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong Ryul.

On hand were Lu Zhixian, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the DPRK, and his wife.

Chinese Trade Union Del.

President Kim Il Sung on Sept. 20 received the Chinese Trade Union delegation on a visit to the DPRK.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Ni Zhifu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Kim Hwan, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Bong Ju, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, and Mun Byong Rok, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committe of the GFTU, were on hand.

Also present was Lu Zhixian, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the DPRK.

President Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Indian Friendship Del.

President Kim Il Sung on Sept. 23 received the delegation of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by N.K. Nautiyal, Editor of the Indian Paper "Blitz" and Secretary General of the Bombay Branch of the India-Korea Friendship Association.

Personages concerned Hyon Jun Guk and Chang Se Guk were on hand.

President Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented to the President a gift in the name of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association.

Chinese Mil. Del.

President Kim Il Sung on Sept. 24 received the friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army now staying in the DPRK.

Present on the occasion were the members of the visiting group headed by Xiao Hua, Member of the Central Committee, and Member of its Military Commission, of the Communist Party of China and First Political Commissar of the Lanzhou Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of People's Armed Forces, and KPA Lieutenant General Yun Chi Ho were on hand.

Lu Zhixian, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the DPRK, and officials, of the Chinese Embassy were also present.

President Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests presented a gift of best wishes to President Kim Il Sung.

Rwandan Mil. Del.

President Kim Il Sung on Sept. 24 received the Rwandan Military Delegation on a visit to the DPRK.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Serubuga Laurent, Member of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda and Deputy Chief of Staff of the Rwandan Army.

O Guk Ryol, Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and KPA Lieutenant General Hwang Chol San were on hand.

Also present was Nyandwi Tharoisse, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Rwanda to the DPRK.

President Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Rihwa Girls, Yonse Boys Demand Democracy, Support Labor Movement

An anti-Pak junta campaign is growing stronger in south Korea.

Though the "national assembly" has been composed in accordance with the will of Pak Jung Hi who was empowered already in 1972 to fill one third of its seats with his agents, the "national assembly" more strongly opposed the Pak junta's policies.

The Seoul authorities are scheming to extend for another five years the term of validity of the law on the defence tax designed to increase military spendings in the 1980 budget and extort heavy taxes anew from the south Korean population.

In connection with the opening of the "national assembly" session the New Democratic Party, an opposition party, made public a declaration demanding the resignation of the Pak junta.

A resistance movement is also gaining in strength outside the "national assembly." University students resolutely call for the abolition of the anti-popular "constitution" and the protection of elementary human rights and freedom.

Over 5,000 students of Rihwa Women's University in Seoul held an anti-"government" rally and made public a "Rihwa declaration for democracy" on Sept. 26, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

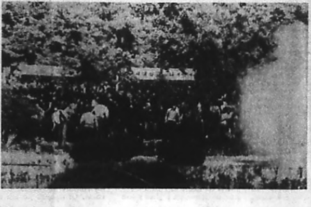
In the declaration the students resolutely demanded the withdrawal of "Central Intelligence Agency" men from the campus, guarantee of the right to existence of the workers and peasants, release of political prisoners and resignation of the dictatorial "regime." They also called upon men of the press to awaken.

The Pak Jung Hi junta threw riot police into the university to suppress the anti-"government" advance of girl students and arrested nearly 10 of them.

In defiance of the suppression, the students continued their struggle in firm unity from about 11 a.m. to around 3:30 p.m., the report said.

Pointing out that the south Korean authorities are getting more frantic in the suppression of students, the report said that on Sept. 24 Seoul University revised the "school regulations" so that the president of the university can suspend "students leading demonstrations" from school on his authority.

More than 300 students of Yonse University in Seoul also Sept. 27 waged a vigorous anti-"government" struggle, demanding the repeal of "yusin system" and a stop to onslaught on the opposition party.



Over 4,000 students of Yonse University clashed with riot police firing tear gas on campus. (Oct. 25, 1977)

Foreign Reports on Anti-Pak Movement

Tass on September 20 published a commentator's article supporting the struggle of the south Korean people against the tyranny of Pak Jung Hi.

The U.S. State Department on Sept. 19 stated that it was apprehensive of the growing political tension in south Korea. This official statement of the United States attests to the grave nature of the crisis the Pak Jung Hi "regime" of Seoul is now undergoing. Many cities of south Korea have been scenes of massive anti-"government" actions for months. The wave of protest against the tyranny and suppression by the dictatorial "regime" is involving the population of broad sections.

New forces are joining in this struggle. Students rose up following women workers who demanded the cancellation of illegal discharge and respect for elementary human rights. Fierce clashes took place in Taegu between the police and student demonstrators. The police fired tear bombs and wielded clubs at the students. Many students were arrested and demonstrators were wounded.

The movement in Taegu was followed by a wave of protest at Seoul University.

The police harshly cracked down upon the students who demanded the restoration of democratic freedom, the repeal of "emergency ordinances" which the authorities use for massive suppression and the resignation of Pak Jung Hi himself.

The authorities also resorted to a wholesale repression against the religious men.

To put down any form of resistance the police, on the order of the Seoul dictator, raided the building of the New Democratic Party and the houses of opposition "national assemblymen" and arrested them. In an effort to do away with the leadership of the opposition party, the authorities fabricated a "lawsuit" against Kim Yong Sam, President of the New Democratic Party, and made a "court" to pass a decision on ousting him from party presidency.

Swiss and Egyptian papers also disclosed the south Korean fascist clique's brutal suppression, according to reports.

"Tages-Anzeiger," "Neue Zuricher Zeitung" and other leading papers of Switzerland recently published articles under the titles "Opposition Party Members Rise against Suppression by the Authorities in South Korea," "South Korean Situation Grows Acute" and so on, pointing to the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique's intensified suppression of the New Democratic Party.

The Egyptian paper "Egyptian Gazette" September 18 exposed the south Korean authorities' intensified suppression of Kim Dae Jung.

Noting that recently the south Korean authorities are further tightening their watch over former "presidential candidate" Kim Dae Jung under house arrest, the paper said that he was barred even from meeting with "national assemblymen" and foreign journalists.

'Let Us Thoroughly Implement Socialist Labour Law'

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG (Gist)

At Nat'l Labour Administration Workers Meet

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a programmatic speech "Let Us Thoroughly Implement the Socialist Labour Law" at the National Meeting of Labour Administration Workers on September 27.

In his speech the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

The labour administration workers of our country have performed great feats in the democratic and socialist revolutions in the past and in socialist construction. The establishment of the people's government after the liberation of our country from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and the successful carrying out of the democratic and socialist revolutions and socialist construction were associated largely with the exploits of workers in the domain of labour administration.

We promulgated the Labour Law already in 1946 after liberation in order to free the workers from capital's exploitation and oppression. From that time conditions were provided in our country for all people to participate in labour and for all the working people to discharge their duties creditably in the building of the national economy. Especially, since the victory of the socialist revolution our workers, farmers and working intellectuals have been voluntarily taking part in socialist construction as genuine masters of the state and society.

Socialist construction has developed uninterruptedly thanks to the vigorous endeavours of the entire people, with the result that an independent socialist national economy has been successfully built in our country and our country has turned into a powerful socialist industrial state.

No Jobless, No Tax

Today our people are enjoying a happy life to their heart's content under the most advanced socialist system. In our country all people have stable jobs and work with voluntary enthusiasm. In our country there is neither jobless man nor loafer idling away but all people work alike and are equally well off.

Our working people are living in a cultural way, combining work, study and rest. All the working people study, while working, under a definite educational system and give schooling to their children at schools of all levels from primary school to university, not paying even a penny. Indeed, our country has become the only "country of learning" in the world. Our working people are benefited by free medical service and ensured recuperation and rest free of charge. And our country has become the first tax-free country in the world.

Now our people are living a happy life, having no worries about food, clothing, education of their children, medical treatment and payment of tax or debt. Our country has turned into a most superior socialist country where all the working people are leading a happy life to their heart's content, free from any worries and sufferings, material or mental.

From olden times our forefathers desired to build a paradise on earth. This desire has come true precisely in our era of the Workers' Party. This is the greatest success and most brilliant victory of our people.

The world people can not repress wonder at the fact that such a splendid socialist society has been built in a very short period in our country which had been backward historically and had everything destroyed and reduced to ashes in the war.

Our great successes in the socialist construction in the past period were attributable to the correctness of all the lines and policies of our party and to the vigorous endeavours the entire people have made devoting all their energy and wisdom, closely united around the central committee of the party and under its leadership.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung continued:

We promulgated the Socialist Labour Law last year.

The Socialist Labour Law legally consolidated the successes registered in the course of implementing the Labour Law promulgated in 1946 and clearly laid down the principles and demands to be maintained in further improving the labour administration work and to be adhered to in the socialist life of labour in the future. It is only our country in the world that has such a fine socialist labour law.

Today we are confronted with the weighty task to thoroughly implement the Socialist Labour Law.

We should make all the working people thoroughly implement the Socialist Labour Law in their labour so as to actively expedite the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and further consolidate our socialist system.

Then the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung spoke about tasks arising in implementing the Socialist Labour Law.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

First of all, the labour administration workers should do well political work, work with workers, technicians, office employees, farmers and all other working people.

The basis in all work is work with men because they conquer nature, create material wealth and transform and develop society.

The work of labour administration is an important part of work with men. Therefore, the work of labour administration must not be regarded merely as work for replenishing the ranks of manual workers and helping people find employment.

The most important duty of the labour administration workers is to do well work with men, political work.

It is the demand and policy of our party to dye the whole society with the Juche idea and make all working people highly display voluntary enthusiasm and creative ingenuity in work with the attitude of master. The purpose of work with men, political work lies precisely in complying with this demand and policy of our party. Therefore, the labour administration workers should firmly arm all working people with the Juche idea of our party so that they may give full play to their talent and creativeness in their work.

The important political work to be done by the labour administration workers is to constantly explain and bring home the Socialist Constitution, the Socialist Labour Law and regulations on labour discipline to the working people and rouse the masses of the people to their implementation.

The labour administration workers should conduct well the work of explaining and bringing home the Socialist Constitution, the Socialist Labour Law and regulations on labour discipline to the working people so that all of them may correctly understand the demand of the party and state and voluntarily observe labour discipline.

Collectivist Spirit

The labour administration workers are all socialist and communist constructors striving to build socialism and communism. Therefore, they should exert positive efforts to make the working people thoroughly oppose the capitalist idea and all other old ideas and arm them with the communist collectivist spirit of "one for all and all for one." Only when they are armed with the communist idea can the working people value the interests of society and collective and devotedly work for the country and people and live in a communist way, properly combining labour, study and rest.

The motto "Let us produce, study and live in the way the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!" is a good one in educating the working people in a revolutionary way. Even under the very difficult conditions the anti-Japanese guerrillas courageously fought overcoming all the difficulties for the country and people and for the revolution and always studied and lived in an orderly manner. The anti-Japanese guerrillas were all united firmly as comrades and alien to bureaucratism and subjectivism. The labour administration workers should help all the working people inherit and emulate such a revolutionary work style and tone of life of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and thus work, study and live in a revolutionary way as they did.

Next, all the working people should be made to love labour and work in accordance with the socialist norms of labour.

What is important here is to educate the working people in the spirit of loving labour, free them from arduous labour, strengthen labour discipline, do away with waste of labour, settle the working people in the workplace, raise the working people's level of technique and skill and care for the equipment and economise materials.

All the working people should be educated in the spirit of loving labour.

Labour Most Sacred, Honourable

As is laid down in the Socialist Labour Law, labour is most sacred and honourable in our country. All the wealth of the state and society is created and the happy life of our people today and their more bountiful life tomorrow are ensured by the labour of the working people.

Already long ago I, speaking about communist education before party propaganda workers, stressed that it is one of the most important problems in communist education to educate the working people in the spirit of loving labour. Communist society can be successfully built only when all people love labour and honestly participate in it. In the future communist society, too, everyone should honestly work. Communist society is not a society where people loaf on. It is a society where all people work and live in happiness alike.

Thanks to the tireless education and efforts of our party, many changes have taken place in our people's labour and tone of life. Now foreigners visiting our country say in unison that the Korean people are all working diligently, virile and leading an orderly life, full of hope. It is not fortuitous that our people have become a people appraised well and loved by the world people. This is a logical result and proud success of our party's correct policy of educating all people to love labour and have a communist tone of life.

We should not rest on laurels but continuously direct much efforts to the education of the working people in the future.

If the education of the working people is not strengthened continuously, the practices of working not assiduously to the best of their ability and disliking labour may appear among them as no one has any worry about food, clothing and housing today.

In capitalist society the working people work willy-nilly to support themselves. Take the reality of south Korea as an instance. If workers do not work even a single day, they will have nothing to eat that day and be unable to feed their families. All the year round, rain or fine, the south Korean fishermen go fishing in the sea by small boats. They have to go out every day to the sea and catch a few fish to give even watery gruel to their hungry children and even a dose of medicine to their sick parents by selling it.

But, how is the life of our people today? Our people are all living a decent life in happiness, having no worries. Our people who went hungry and in rags in the past do not worry about food and clothing today. Our people who could not afford even a single tablet of quinine even if they were taking with malaria in the past know no worry about medical treatment today. Our people who did not know what the school was like in the past are now freed completely from worry about the schooling of their sons and daughters.

Now the state supplies the working people with rice at a price next to nothing and collect no tax from them in our country. So, the workers can earn money enough to support themselves for one month when they go to work for a few days only. And the fishermen can take food, receive medical treatment and send their children to school even if they do not go fishing for some time.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that we should continuously strengthen education among the working people so that all of them may truly love labour and honestly participate in it.

Freeing Workers From Toil

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung further said:

To make the working people continuously work well, we should completely free all of them from arduous work, while conducting education well among them.

The capitalists force back-breaking toil upon the working people to get profits and the working people in capitalist society are compelled to do hard toil not to starve to death. But in our society the working people should not be forced to do hard work continuously. We should make all the working people enhance productivity, while working easily.

Our party at its Fifth Congress set it forth as an important fighting task to drastically diminish the distinctions between heavy labour and light labour and between agricultural labour and industrial labour and free all the working people from arduous labour, and has made positive efforts for its realisation. But this task has not yet been completely realized. Arduous work still remains not to a small extent in the mining industry, capital construction and some other domains of the national economy.

We should make hard work easy one in all fields of the national economy to free all the working people from hard work. Needless to say, this is not a simple task. But, we must unfailingly solve this problem by more energetically accelerating the technical revolution and actively realizing modernisation and scientification in all domains of the national economy.

Noting that labour discipline should be strengthened and the wastage of labour be eliminated, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

It is most important in establishing labour discipline to help all the working people make full use of 480 minutes of workday.

The labour administration workers, together with trade union organisations, should set high demands and take steps so that the factories and enterprises may ensure labour conditions satisfactorily. Along with this, they should widely generalize good experiences gained in ensuring labour conditions for workers at newly built standard factories. In this way they should see to it that all factories and enterprises make the workers completely use 480 minutes of workday.

The workers should be settled down and the working people's level of technique and skill be constantly raised.

This will make it possible to manage the equipment well and increase production.

Saying that the equipment should be managed well and materials be economised, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung explained tasks for this.

Labour Reward Increased

Then he said that the socialist principle of distribution, the socialist system of remuneration for labour should be strictly abided by.

He went on:

In applying the socialist system of remuneration for labour it is important to make the working people correctly receive living allowances, bonus and incentive allowances according to the quantity and quality of work done.

In order to correctly enforce the socialist system of remuneration for labour, first of all, work norms should be set properly. The labour administration workers should regularly examine work norms and rectify in time wrong ones in various domains of the national economy and systematically raise them once in a year or two. At the same time, a reward for labour to the working people should be increased in accordance with the raise of work norms. If only work norms are raised but a reward to the working people is not increased, they will dislike the rise of work norms. But, if the living allowances, bonus and incentive allowances to the workers are increased in accordance with the rise of work norms, they will actively strive to innovate technique, economise labour and materials and produce more.

If work norms are raised and the workers carry them out, per employee output value will increase that much. Therefore, a reward for labour to the workers can and must be increased.

It is for augmenting the wealth of the country and, at the same time, raising higher the living standards of the working people that we increase production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

In the past many successes have been made by struggling to increase per employee output value in various domains of the national economy. We should not rest on laurels but struggle, setting ourselves the goal of raising per employee output value to over 15,000 won in the future.

To struggle for increasing per employee output value is not only a duty of the leading personnel of factories and enterprises but also an important task of the labour administration workers.

The labour administration workers should direct particular attention to increasing per employee output value in all domains of the national economy and thoroughly applying the socialist system of remuneration for labour.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the mass line should be implemented in the work of labour administration.

To do well the work of labour administration, the labour administration workers should go down among the workers and breathe the same air and work with them and strengthen consultation with the producer masses, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said, and taught: Only then is it possible to strengthen labour discipline, thoroughly implement the Socialist Labour Law and thereby advance socialist construction without interruption.

Instructing that labour should be correctly assessed at factories and enterprises, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

When work is assessed every day at the factories and enterprises, the workers' economisation of materials and improvement of the quality of products and the introduction of new techniques should be estimated along with the fulfilment of their daily assignments. This will make the workers take pride in their work and give fuller play to their creativeness in it and positively contribute to the carrying out of the three revolutions.

Labour cards should be issued to the workers at the factories and enterprises. An important purpose of issuing labour cards is to make the workers have a sense of honour in labour and work more honestly.

As how the workers do their work every day is recorded in the labour cards, they can be called the historical record of people. When we see a labour card, we can understand how responsibly and honestly its possessor has all along carried out the honourable task he assumed before the party and the people's power, society and people. Therefore, if the labour cards are issued to the workers and how they work every day is recorded in them, they will have a sense of honour in their labour and strive to carry out their work more honestly.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

We should not only correctly assess the labour of the working people but also treat well in society the Labour Heroes and labour innovators who have worked well and make them continue to perform heroic feats in socialist construction. In this way we should help labour innovators become heroes and heroes twice, thrice, quadruple and quintuple heroes. The more heroes, the better. If all our working people became Labour Heroes, this will be a great honour and pride of our nation.

Today the world people call our Korean people a heroic people. It will be better if all the working people of our country became heroes by performing heroic feats in socialist construction. In the future, we should actively encourage and help the working people to become heroes collectively, not individually, and, further, the entire working people including the working class to become heroes.

The party organisations, the working people's organisations and the government organs of all levels, the labour administration workers and all other functionaries should correctly assess the labour of the working people and actively help those who work well so that more Labour Heroes and labour innovators may emerge in the worthwhile struggle of socialist construction.

In conclusion the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

We have the most superior Socialist Labour Law and held a national meeting of labour administration workers for the first time in history for implementing the law. I hope that all the workers present at the National Meeting of Labour Administration Workers and the labour administration workers throughout the country will further strengthen the work of labour administration and thus bring to full play the superiority and invincible vitality of the Socialist Labour Law of our country.

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

Romania Supports Pyongyang's Reunification Policy

Premier Li Jong Ok of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid an official goodwill visit to the Romanian Socialist Republic from September 19 to 22 upon the invitation of Romanian Premier Ilie Verdet, according to KCNA.

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu met Li Jong Ok at the Presidential Palace on September 20. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam and DPRK Ambassador to Romania Sin In Ha. There were also Romanian Premier Ilie Verdet and Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

The premier conveyed regards and best wishes from President Kim Il Sung to the Romanian leader. President Ceausescu expressed deep thanks for this and asked the premier to convey his warm greetings and best wishes to President Kim Il Sung.

Saying that he was very glad at the successful development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, he stressed that they should be further expanded and developed in all spheres in the furute.

He declared that the Romanian party and government fully supported the stand of President Kim Il Sung on the question of Korean reunification and would as always actively support the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Talks were held in Bucharest on September 19 between Premier Li Jong Ok and his Romanian counterpart. At the talks, they informed each other of the progress of socialist construction in their respective countries and exchanged views on the question of further strengthening and developing the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and a number of questions of common concern. The two sides reached an identity of views on all questions discussed.

The Romanian premier hosted a banquet at the Palace of Victory in Bucharest on September 19 in honour of Premier Li Jong Ok.

Addressing the banquet, Premier Verdet said, Romania supports the consistent constructive efforts bent by President Kim Il Sung for realising the lofty legitimate desire for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea without any foreign interference.

He noted that President Kim Il Sung and President Nicolae Ceausescu, the leaders of the two parties and two countries of Korea and Romania, were playing decisive roles in developing the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The Romanian premier was followed by Premier Li Jong Ok. He said that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Romania are a model of the relations between socialist countries and this is conducive to strengthening the world socialist forces and the unity of the peoples of the new-emerging forces aspiring after independence.

Premier Li Jong Ok continued: The Romanian party and government and President Nicolae Ceausescu in particular support in every way the struggle of our people against the "two Koreas" plot of the internal and external splittists and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He stated that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would make every effort possible in the future to bring into fuller blossom the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between Korea and Romania.

A communique was made public in Bucharest on September 22 on the official goodwill visit of Premier Li Jong Ok to Romania.

During his stay in Romania, Premier Li Jong Ok visited the Monument to the Heroes of the Struggle for the Freedom of the People and Fatherland and for Socialism in Bucharest and laid a wreath before it. He also inspected various enterprises in Bucharest and Bacau county.

Communique on Premier's Visit To Romania

A communique was made public on the official goodwill visit of Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the Romanian Socialist Republic, according to KCNA.

Noting that talks were held between Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, and Ilie Verdet, Premier of the Government of the RSR, the communique said:

The two sides reached a consensus of views on all problems discussed.

They stressed that repeated meetings and talks between Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the respected and beloved leader of the Romanian people, and understanding and agreements reached there are of decisive significance in constantly developing and strengthening in various domains the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

The communique said:

The premier of the Government of the RSR reaffirmed the full support of the RSR to the policy of the DPRK on solving the question of national reunification, the national desire of the Korean people, independently on a democratic basis and in a peaceful way without any alien interference.

Complete Sex Equality In DPRK

(Continued from the previous issue)

CHILDREN ARE KINGS OF COUNTRY

"Children are kings of the country." I often heard this said in nurseries and schools I visited. I called on DPRK's representative week-nursery, the September 15 nursery. I was fascinated by well-furnished equipment there. It stood on the site with a total area space of 40,000 square meters. There were a gymnasium, an amusement hall, an auditorium, class rooms, bed rooms, a restaurant, a bathroom, pools and a child ward. At the child ward, full-time doctors and nurses are always ready for any emergency case.

Children there are aged from one year and seven months to four. Each infant room has 18 beds. Classes of 2-3 year olds are formed with 12 or 13 children each. About 500 children spend 5 days in a week there under the care of 150 nursery-teachers.

Refreshments are given the children three times a day. The menu of the dinner when I visited there, consisting of eggs, meat, vegetables, soup, fruit and rice.

In 1972, President Kim Il Sung visited this week-nursery and saw a menu himself and said, "Children are kings of the country. So, teachers should take the best care of them."

CHILDREN DO HOMEWORK IN GROUPS

Usually, school starts at 9 a.m. and closes at 1:30 p.m. After school, students join extracurricular activities and do homework. Students often clean roads and take care of flowers on streets as extracurricular activities. Homework is given almost every day. Tests are given students frequently and term examinations are given them each term. Teachers decide on students' ratings according to the results of examinations, attendance and attitudes. The best mark is 10; 9.9-10 are regarded as "most excellent", 8.7-9.8 "excellent" and 6.7-8.6 "common."

Students make efforts to raise the level of their classes as a whole. If there is a student who can not follow others, the most clever student in the class, studies with him, taking responsibility for his achievemet.

Students do homework in groups. I sometimes saw groups of children on streets at around 9 in the evening.

The interpreter explained that they were on the way to home after studying or doing homework together.

In the summer vacation, classes with many excellent students can go to camping schools preferentially. Even though there is no personal competitions among students, competitions between classes and groups are active.

Group training and social activities hold an important place in children's education. From seven, every child joins juvenile corps and youths from thirteen to twenty-five join youth leagues. After school, as members of juvenile corps or youth leagues, they learn and enjoy music dancing, sports, etc.

Parents leave their children to the care of the state from just after mothers' maternity leave until children reach the working age. One mother said: "We only give birth to babies." Every parent in the DPRK trusts the educational policy of the state. That's why parents leave their children to the care of the state without any anxiety.

(Concluded)

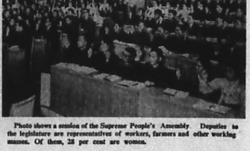


Photo shows a session of the Supreme People's Assembly. Deputies to the legislature are representatives of workers, farmers and other working masses. Of them, 28 per cent are women.

Grand Alliance of Democratic Dissident Forces

At long last, south Korea's democratic dissident movement is near what it is supposed to be, indicating that the dictatorial Pak Jung Hi junta cannot last long despite the backing from Washington and Tokyo. This can be a summary of the latest developments in that part of the Korean Peninsula. Effective evidence is to be sought in the Y.H. affair which spotlighted the marriage of political parties on one hand and non-party dissident forces including the labor movement on the other.

Once Student Affair

From the 1960's to the beginning of the 1970's, the students dominated the dissident movement and accordingly, lacked the dynamo to carry the cause of democratic salvation to success. They failed to enlist other social sectors in their drive.

The well-known April 19, 1960 Uprising resulted in the ouster of the then despot Syngman Rhee but did not move south Korea to democracy and reunification. All its fruits were stolen when Pak Jung Hi seized power in the May 16, 1961 coup and installed an authoritarian regime in an effort to turn back the clock. No proper resistance was put up to the coup.

The opposition to the 1965 conclusion of the humiliating south Korea-Japan treaty was stubborn and made headlines but came mainly from campus. Since then, students frequently took to the streets in opposition to the junta. Each time, their move was suppressed, with many of them being arrested, imprisoned and tortured.

Catalyst for Unity

President Kim Il Sung had this to say with regard to the direction of the south Korean democratic movement: "The south Korean people should fight against the fascist forces of dictatorship with united and organized strength by forming an extensive united front of all democratic forces at home and abroad, irrespective of the difference in ideology, religious belief, party affiliation and political view."

A major catalyst in the radicalization and unity of the dissident movement was provided by the north-south Korean reunification talks which began in 1971 and reinforced by the anti-reunification "yushin regime" which was imposed in 1972. By that time, few persons, including Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential candidate," advocated the independent and peaceful reunification of the divided country. No significant democratic force challenged the legitimacy of the Pak junta and in particular its totalitarian rule in the form of "yushin."

The north-south talks served to embolden and expand the long-suppressed reunification sentiments of the south Korean people. Many prominent personalities came out with strong calls for reunification and democracy. The removal of the "yushin" structure became a top priority of the expanding dissident movement. Years of "yushin" made it apparent that unity of the democratic forces is essential in a drive to end the dictatorial rule and prepare south Korea for reintegration with the northern part.

Former Chief Executive Yun Po Son, releasing his 1977 appeal to the "supreme court," stated: "Under the present state of our national history, the struggles for national purposes—democracy, national sovereignty and reunification —cannot be separated from each other. A hard fact of life is that there is no other way to advance the cause of sovereignty and reunification but the restoration of democracy for the masses to become the nuclear force of our national history. We have learned from our past experience that we cannot win under a symbolic club of a few well-known personalities or through a nominal opposition struggle or by statements and other means of warfare of words: We can not expect to win victory only after broader segments of the population take part in practical but resolute struggles."

Labor Movement's Role

Yun, Kim Dae Jung, the Rev. Ham Sok Hon and other civic and Christian leaders, in a move showing a broad alliance of the democratic dissident forces, issued a joint declaration on March 1, 1976, known as the March 1 manifesto. The declaration, entitled, "Declaration for Democratic Salvation," challenged the Pak junta to make a fundamental change in domestic and economic policies and foreign policy conduct. The statement defined the achievement of reunification as the supreme task of the nation and set forth the restoration of democracy as its first step. Significantly, the joint statement made the first public mention of the rights and interests of the working people. Among the signatories of the joint statement were none of leaders of parties.

Despite such weakness, those democratic leaders managed to form the National Federation for Democracy and Reunification on March 1, 1979. In the preceding year, they created the Korean Council of the Human Rights Movement. In March, 1977, they articulated the role of the workers in their democratic dissident movement and in December they issued the Charter of Korean Workers' Human Rights. All these moves virtually completed the unification of the democratic dissident movement with the labor movement.

With south Korea being integrated into the foreign monopolistic economic mechanism, south Korean workers and in particular women workers are subjected to the harshest possible exploitation by domestic rulers and comprador capital as well as foreign multinationals. This has necessitated the emergence of the labor movement as a major driving force in the campaign to bring south Korea back to democratic order. Therefore, the above-mentioned link of the labor movement with the democratic movement is a natural course of events.

Political Parties' Commitment

The formation of the National Federation for Democracy and Reunification came on March 1, 1979, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the historic March 1, 1919 manse (hurrah) movement. Its nature is potently clear in view of its timing: the resumption of the long-suspended north-south reunification negotiations. The federation disputed the argument of the Pak junta to limit the scope of attendance at the north-south talks by barring civilians from participating. The federation called for public representation in any reunification talks and urged the need to set up a democratic government. The democratic dissidents wanted to remove Pak from power and end his "yushin" rule.

The long-overdue grand alliance of the democratic forces became a reality when the newly-elected President Kim Yong Sam of the largest opposition party New Democratic Party committed his party to joint forces with the National Federation for Democracy and Reunification. After his election at the May 30 convention, Kim Yong Sam took issue with the legitimacy of the "yushin" rule and avowed to make all-out efforts to topple the Pak junta. He also defied the "two-Korea" policy of the junta and expressed his readiness to have talks with DPRK President Kim Il Sung.

The anti-Establishment stance of the NDP was underlined as President Kim Yong Sam firmly associated his party with female workers of the bankrupt Y.H. Trading Company who sought for his party's support and sat in the NDP head office. The NDP survived all sorts of crackdowns mounted by the ruling quarters. Yet, President Kim faces now a possible split of his party with sellout members maneuvering on orders from the Blue House. This attempt to divide the NDP has triggered a national campaign to save President Kim and served to consolidate the democratic opposition forces. Yun Po Son and other leaders of the National Federation for Democracy and Reunification made public a statement on Sept. 28, pledging an intensive anti-Pak national campaign. It should be noted that the No.2 opposition party the Democratic Unity Party agreed to merge with the NDP.

Growing Anti-U.S. Sentiments

With such grand alliance of opposition forces came ever-growing anti-American sentiments. South Korea had been the only place where anti-American sentiments did not surface, although American presence was most blatant. There had been a strong tendency to pin some hopes on American role in the restoration of democracy in south Korea. Absent was the realization that it was the Americans that helped the dictator Pak to convert south Korea into a police state.

Disillusion with Americans was prompted by the refusal to Washington to dissociate itself from Pak's human rights violations. The most dramatic action came when American President let his human rights pledge wear off by announcing his trip to Seoul for talks with the dictator. Families of political detainees stormed the American embassy in Seoul on June 12, opposing the Seoul trip of the American leader. They shouted, "How can a friend of the Korean shah talk about human rights?" Then on June 23 afternoon, former "President" Yun and his followers carried out a demonstration through main streets of Seoul, denouncing Carter for his planned trip. The new NDP President Kim also raised a public objection to his coming to Seoul.

Kim Yong Sam said in his September 16 New York Times interview: "The time has come for the United States to make a clear choice between a regime, increasingly alienated from the people, and the majority who aspire to democracy. ...We asked him (Carter) not to come, precisely because it could encourage Pak to strengthen oppression, and all this came true." This remark may be regarded as a kind of ultimatum.

All indications are that anti-Americanism will grow further to the point of total dissociation from the Americans. With the grand alliance formed, comprising the labor forces, the south Korean opposition movement is caught in a deadly struggle with the anti-reunification tyrannical forces of Pak Jung Hi. The Americans will be forced to abandon the despot in favor of democratic forces, otherwise, they will face another Iranian or Nicaraguan debacle.

Former "presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung shakehands with the newly-elected president of the New Democratic Party (NDP) Kim Yong Sam at the formers home and expresses his firm support for the NDP leader. (Sep. 11)

Pastor In Myong Jin: (Gist)

Labor Movement and Industrial Mission

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the last article on labour problems and industrial mission, written and compiled by pastor In Myong Jin.

(Continued from the previous issue)

During our stay in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan we had to do arduous work under the strict supervision of the executives.

We got up at half past 4 early in the morning and went to our work site, a vast field like a desert, where we could see only our own shadows.

We worked hard at temperatures of 50-60°C in the daytime.

At night we found it very difficult to sleep in a coop-like dorm built with blocks without a fan.

Under these circumstances, executives on the work spot forced us to obey their orders. Their reply to our demands was to threaten us to go back home.

In addition, we were not allowed to have a day-off, and worked 10 hours a day.

But the company did not give us overtime pay or special allowance for working on holidays. (Appeal of workers engaged in foundation-laying work abroad, Aug. 31, 1977)

What did the labour unions, which were supposed to work for workers' benefits, do as workers were suffering under subhuman working conditions?

After forming a labour union in our company, we filed an application with the Hwahak Labour Union for membership in the Labour Union for Publishing Workers.

But officials of the Hwahak Labour Union told us that the Inson (name of our company) had already obtained membership in the Labour Union of Publishing Workers in 1975.

Feeling strange we went to the office of the Labour Unions of Publishing Workers on Aug. 25 to check on our membership.

What we found there, was a ghost organization which only the president of our company, the chief of business director Sin Dok Kyu and the Labour Union of Publishing Workers knew. (Petition of Committee for the Labour Unions of the Inson Company, May 23, 1977)

What did the Office of Labour Affairs do, the office which is supposed to work for workers' benefits in response to workers' demands.

We thought that the Office of Labour Affairs was a section serving the interests of the people, and if it knew about the complaints of workers, it should have taken proper measures to solve workers' problems and to prevent employers from committing unjustifiable acts toward us.

But the office betrayed our expectations.

We cannot understand why the Office of Labour Affairs did nothing for us. Officials of the office said to us, "If you want overtime pay, you'd better go to court."

Can you imagine this?

Dear Director!

We hope that the Office of Labour Affairs will take measures to enable us to get our overtime pay and to improve various working conditions.

Let us say that the Office of Labour Affairs is on the side of workers. (an open petition to the director of the Office of Labour Affairs, Aug. 11, 1977)

During the past year, we have heard the appeals of a great number of workers, and the voice of God that told us to assure full responsibility for this situation.

We feel ashamed before God and the people.

All we did was to share pain, joy and sorrows with workers and to listen to the tearful appeals of workers and to make efforts to serve workers.

We cannot but admit that our efforts were not enough.

Bur we are very fortunate in having opportunity to know the actual conditions of the workers of this country, who are threatened, terrorized and humiliated by employers all the time.

Difficulties and pressure the UIM encountered last year are out of the question compared with those the workers suffered.

Whenever we think that at this moment the girl workers of this country are fighting for wages in arrears of payment, we made our determination firm.

Last year many things happened. Of them, what is worth mentioning here is the fact that various sectors of the south Korean society—the literary, legal and academic circles, and women and students came to have a great interest in workers' problems and began to be engaged in the struggles for their solutions.

The road ahead of the UIM is still long and tortuous. But our struggle for the cause of the workers will never cease as long as Christ takes care of us.

Rodong Sinmun:

U.S. Grave Mil. Provocation

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) Sept. 22 carried a commentator's article denouncing the U.S. imperialists for sending high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "S.R.-71" into the sky 33 miles within the military boundary east of Kosong of our country twice in the daytime of September 20 to perpetrate espionage and hostile acts against the northern half of the Republic, flying over the coastal waters off Musudan and Sosura, North Hamgyong Province.

The article headlined "Grave Military Provocation" says: In September alone the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed espionage on seven occasions by sending high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "S.R.-71" deep into the sky within the military boundary above the East Sea of our country.

Such acts are a flagrant encroachement upon the sovereignty of our country and a deliberate and premeditated, grave military provocation aimed at leading the situation to a dangerous phase by disturbing peace and heightening tension in Korea.

They are also part of their new war provocation manoeuvres which are becoming ever more undisguised as the days go by.

The recent ill-boding military moves of the U.S. imperialists and puppets in and around south Korea show that their war preparations against our Republic have been stepped up more frantically in various fields since Carter took the step of "freezing troop pullout."

It is clear to everyone that the war manoeuvres are intensified by the south Korean puppets after Carter's visit to south Korea in accordance with the war plan of the U.S. imperialists, the article says, and continues:

The U.S. imperialists talk about "peace" in Korea but commit such acts in actuality. "Peace" much advertized by them is nothing but a camouflage to cover up their war machination.

They clamour about "three-way talks." But, it is clear what kind of "talks" they want to have, while reinforcing the armed forces in south Korea and frequently perpetrating military provocations against us.

As apparently shown by all facts, the U.S. imperialists do not want peace in Korea and her reunification but intend to divide Korea into two for ever, keep hold on south Korea as their colony and military base, hasten war preparations and thus realise their aggressive design on the whole of Korea.

Noting that our people closely follow with heightened vigilance the ever more reckless aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists, the article stresses:

The U.S. imperialists must stop running riot. They must discontinue at once all the hostile acts against the northern half of the Republic and withdraw from south Korea without delay.

They must deeply ponder over the grave consequences to be entailed by their military provocations against our country.

Prof. Shaull's Letter

To New York Times

Three Hours at Seoul International Airport

The New York Times Aug.15 printed a letter from Richard Shaull, professor of ecumenics at Princeton Theological Seminary, on his first-hand experience in south Korea.

Follows the full text of the letter.

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To the Editor:

During recent months, The Times has presented a great deal of information on the human-rights situation in South Korea, as reported by newsmen, Government officials and church leaders. I would like to add the experience of a North American who traveled there with a similar interest, but not as an official representative of the Government, the media or the church.

As a student and teacher in the field of world Christianity for two decades, I have traveled widely in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Last September I made my first visit to South Korea. I was so impressed by the vitality of the Christian community and its involvement in the life of the nation, I decided to return for a longer visit and encouraged my students to join me in this experience.

During my first visit, I contacted, among others, a number of individuals in Christian organizations involved in the human-rights movement. I planned to renew these contacts, primarily in order to understand better their theological stance and social witness.

I returned to Korea on July 28 and approached immigration at Seoul International Airport with a visa authorizing multiple entries over a period of 48 months. In the course of a few minutes, I was escorted to a back room, surrounded by immigration officers and informed that I would be sent back to the U.S. on the next plane.

The reason they gave was that my visa had expired. When I reminded them that it was valid for three more years, one of the officers took my passport from me and wrote "VOID" over the visa. When I asked the reason for this action, he said that "the K.C.I.A. and the Minister of Laws" had declared that I could not enter the country. My request for further explanations was answered by the remark: "We know nothing more; we are only obeying orders."

I asked if I might talk to a higher-ranking official; my request was denied. I asked to be allowed to make one or two telephone calls and was told that I could not. I informed the officers that an American friend had come to the airport to meet me and that I wanted to send a message to him. That request was also refused.

I told them that I had a special round-trip fare from New York and that, as I was paying the expenses of travel myself, I wanted to return to New York on Korean Airlines and thus avoid any extra expense. They asked the airline to rewrite my ticket to Los Angeles. I was constantly guarded by men in uniform, and within three hours after my arrival in Seoul I was escorted to my seat on the plane leaving for Los Angeles.

During those three hours at Kimpo Airport, the human-rights issue suddenly became an existential one for me. I discovered that I had no rights. I was completely at the mercy of officials who ignored my legitimate requests and felt no need to justify what they were doing to me. And I began to ask myself a number of questions:

Why is the establishment of contacts with Christians who are defending human rights considered so dangerous? If I, a North American citizen associated with a well-known educational institution and with wide international contacts, am treated this way, what is the situation of those who have no such protection? If this can happen to me, a visiting observer of the human-rights movement, what is happening to those in South Korea who, because of their Christian convictions, cannot remain mere observers but dare to take a firm stand in defense of the basic rights of their people? RICHARD SHAULL

Henry W. Luce Prof. of Ecumenics
Princeton Theological Seminary
Princeton,N.J., Aug. 3, 1979

Sunday Telegraph:

The Sunday Telegraph, an Australia's mass-circulation daily featured the Unification Church in its Aug. 12 issue and sounded an alarm against its fanatical activities.

This is the first of a three-part abridged version of the Sunday Telegraph's story.

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Fanatical Moonie Cult in Australia

A powerful international cult—accused overseas of brainwashing in moves to create a world-wide political and economic empire—is building a recruit training camp in one of the most isolated areas of NSW.

The Korea-based cult has been the target of parliamentary attacks in Britain and official investigations in the United States.

Its followers are indoctrinated in absolute obedience to their leader, a milionaire Korean fanatic and armaments manufacturer, and devote their lives to his goal of world government through controlling the wealth and institutions of key countries.

It is officially implicated in a sensational American fraud, corruption and banking scandal involving the South Korean Government and the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

The cult's ruler, Sun Myung Moon, calls himself "the Father" or "the Master" and claims he is an incarnation of God.

His movement operates under scores of different identities and front organisations, but is best-known as the Unification Church.

Its followers, called Moonies, are schooled in a bizarre combination of extremist beliefs combining big business and religion.

Some cultists—subjected to "deprogramming" treatment after they were taken from cult cells in America—have said they were willing to kill for their beliefs.

A young Sydney member of the cult, recruited in America, told his brother he could kill his family if necessary.

Others have given detailed evidence of instruction in methods of taking their own lives.

Two have died in Sydney.

Ronald Hughes, who had said he was trying to break free from the cult's hold on his mind, hanged himself in the grounds of North Ryde Psychiatric Centre last November.

Canadian girl Louise Rach died of burns from a fire at her Randwick home after she had written a letter to the cult pledging to kill herself.

A U.S. report in the influential magazine New West suggests parallels with the mass suicide order obeyed by more than 900 members of an American mind-control sect in Jonestown, Guyana, last year after their leaders murdered a U.S. Congressional investigator and a reporter.

And Australian Liberal Party Senator Don Jessop, of Adelaide, has told the Senate that the Moon cult can be compared with the Jonestown sect.

Now the Sunday Telegraph has established after months of investigation that the cult is preparing to launch large-scale operations in Australia.

And the cult's NSW training camp fits a pattern of remote, secure indoctrination quarters in other countries, where defectors have reported that they were "programmed" by intensive psychological conditioning techniques.

Sunday Telegraph investigators found the camp under construction in wild terrain, deep into the Great Dividing Range about 75 km south-east of Canberra.

It is accessible only by a buldozed track, which switchbacks into the mountains from a turn-off along a little-travelled dirt road 7.5 km south of the hamlet of Jerangle.

Construction is being supervised by one of the cult's Canberra leaders, Michael Treacy, an Australian who was trained at a Moonie indoctrination camp near Boonville, California.

Treacy, 27, described the Jerangle camp as a retreat and training centre.

Its principal building is a 4.6 sq m brick structure rapidly nearing completion—Moonies sometimes work around the clock under generator-powered lights—on more than 40 hectares of heavily wooded land.

Treacy was reticent when questioned about it, but said the project was begun only two months ago and will be finished next month at a cost of $30,000.

Treacy's father, Melbourne manufacturer Ted Treacy, who has become a firm opponent of the Moonie cult since his son's recruitment in 1975, has been to Boonville and describes it as a squalid chicken-coop in the California wilderness.

Contacted by the Sunday Telegraph last week, he said he believes the Jerangle camp has a specific purpose.

"So far the Moon cult hasn't been able to expand as fast as it might have in Australia, because it lacked a suitably isolated place where it can carry out its indoctrination sessions on new recruits," he said.

"Now the cult will have what it needs." Sunday Telegraph has it its possession some of the cult's directives from Sun Myung Moon, titled The Master Speaks.

In one directive he instructs that Moonies must be prepared to die for him.

A commitment to self-destruction appears in the diary of Sydney teenager Randall Apps, which was photo-copied by his mother and turned over to the Sunday Telegraph.

"I'd die before I go their way," the diary says.

The cult's Australian headquarters are in a Melbourne mansion reportedly bought for $180,000.

It has regional centres in Sydney, Canberra, Adelaide and Perth, and has recently been reported by police to have become active in Newcastle and Brisbane.

The cult already controls huge commercial holdings overseas, particularly in Korea, Japan and the United States.

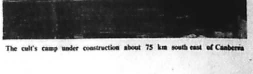
Among its American holdings are major sections of the U.S. seafoods industry, a Washington bank, a New York newspaper and many highly valuable properties.

Senator Jessop is trying to persuade the Federal Government to investigate his complaints in Parliament that the cult is exploiting and victimising people.

"The Government has been unwilling to place checks on the cult because of freedom of religion," he told the Sunday Telegraph.

"But I've suggested to the Attorney-General that the organisation's methods can be classed as extortion and could be investigate under the Trade Practices Act."

(To be continued)



The cult's camp under construction about 75 km south east of Canberra

DPRK's All-But Global Air Service Network

The Civil Aviation Administration of the DPRK is a thriving international airlines, reflecting the growing position of the DPRK in the world community of nations. It has today an all-but global network as it has working relations with 38 countries under governmental and private air-service agreements. The number of those air-service agreements is expected to increase because Pyongyang has diplomatic relations with 99 countries.

Korean jetliners frequently fly to cities of those countries with no diplomatic relations with Pyongyang—as special planes or as charter planes. Passengers praise the airworthiness, comfortableness, good service and good foods which mark the Korean airliners.

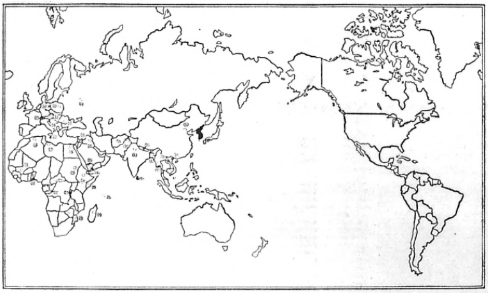
Pyongyang International Airport is also served by many other foreign airlines. Foreigners can travel to Pyongyang usually via Beijin, or Moscow or Khabarovsk. International train services to Pyongyang are also available.

In 1977 the DPRK joined the Montreal-based International Civil Aviation Organization. Its representatives are currently posted in Montreal. They enjoy semi-diplomatic status.

For the moment, 38 countries are under air-service agreements with the DPRK: 11 in Asia, 4 in Middle East, 11 in Africa, 1 in Latin America, 3 in Western Europe and 5 in Eastern Europe.

It was in and after 197 that the DPRK concluded an agreement with more than half of a total of 38 countries:

In 1974, the DPRK concluded an air service agreement with Algeria, Iraq, Syria, Egypt, Pakistan, Austria and Burma (each was a private leve agreement); in 1975, with Egypt (government level), Pakistan (both government and private levels) Democratic Yemen (government and private levels) and Ethiopia (private level) Yugoslavia (government level); in 1976, Iraq (government level) Afganistan (private level), Sri Lanka (private level), Togo (government and private levels), Bangladesh (government and private levels), India (private level), Ethiopia government level), Yemen (govement level) and Madagascar (government level); in 1977, Viet Nam (government level), Laos (government level), Cambodia (government level), Switzerland (private level); in 1978, Syria (government level), Burma (government level), Libya (government level), Sudan (government level), Central Africa (governmental level), Seychelles (government level), the Congo (government level), Romania (government level), Poland (government level), GDR (government level), Nepal (private level); in 1979 (as of September 1), Austria (government level), Libya (government level), Mali (government and private levels), Malta (government and private levels), Rwanda (government level), Mozambique (government level), Somalia (government level).



① China
② Viet Nam
③ Laos
④ Cambodia
⑤ Sri Lanka
⑥ India
⑦ Burma
⑧ Bangladesh
⑨ Pakistan
⑩ Afganistan
⑪ Nepal
⑫ Iraq
⑬ Syria
⑭ Democratic Yemen
⑮ Yemen
⑯ Egypt
⑰ Libya
⑱ Algeria
⑲ Mali
⑳ Togo
㉑ Congo
㉒ Central Africa
㉓ Sudan
㉔ Ethiopia
㉕ Seychelles
㉖ Madagascar
㉗ Rwanda
㉘ Mozambique
㉙ Somalia
㉚ Cuba
㉛ Malta
㉜ Switzerland
㉝ Austria
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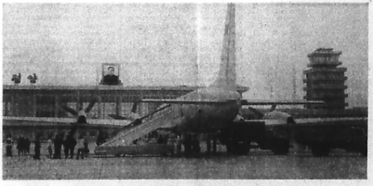
㉟ Poland
㊱ GDR
㊲ Romania
㊳ Yugoslavia



Part of the Pyongyang International Airport

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

Sep. 8

• Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, met in Berlin Kim Guk Hun, Ambassador of the DPRK to the GDR, who paid a farewell call on him.

Sep. 20

• A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Son Gi Hak left Pyongyang by plane to visit the Soviet Union and Romania.

Sep. 21

• A Rwandan military delegation headed by Serubuga Laurent, Member of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda and Deputy Chief of Staff of the Rwandan Army, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

• A delegation of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin headed by Capo-Chichi Tonakpon Gratien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Governor of Oueme Province, arrived in Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Korea upon the invitation of the CC of the WPK.

Sep. 22

• A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the DPRK headed by Sin Mun Gyu left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the Soviet Union. **(KCNA)**

Children in DPRK

"Chief of Juvenile Corps"

This charming girl is the chief of the Juvenile Corps who merrily with a "Hangsang Chunbi" salute answered, "We are going to the zoo," when asked by the photographer, "Where are you going?"

Brief Korean History (32)

Movement for Bourgeois Reforms

After the suppression of the mutiny of 1882, the internal affairs further deteriorated. Queen Min's faction, which had come back to power with the support of the Ching aggressors, was bent on reorganizing the crumbling reactionary ruling system, instead of drawing a lesson from the mutiny.

They pushed ahead with the policy of dependence on foreign countries, while harshly suppressing the people.

Queen Min's faction removed all the Chokhwa Monuments (which exhorted the people to resist foreingers), under the pressure of the Japanese militarists. A strong force of Chinese troops was stationed in Seoul.

In August, 1882, the Japanese aggressors forced Korea to sign two new unequal treaties, the "Chemulpo Treaty" and the "Agreement on Extention of the Kanghwa Treaty". The "Chemulpo Treaty" demanded that Korea should pay 550,000 yen to the Japanese government as compensation, and allowed Japanese troops stay in Seoul.

The U.S. aggressors sent to Korea advance elements such as consuls, merchants and missionaries.

The reactionary and unpatriotic policy of Queen Min's faction and the undisguised infiltration by foreign capitalists accelerated the collapse of the feudal system and the semi-colonialization of Korea. On the other hand, this brought about an upswing in the anti-feudal, anti-invasion struggle of the people to save the nation from a crisis.

Around 1882 when the mutiny occurred, the capitalist system of production continued to develop.

Even after the "opening of ports to foreign trade," capitalist production developed and various kinds of factories sprang up.

The struggle of the Korean people to oppose feudal exploitation and foreign aggressors, coupled with the demand of the newly-emerging bourgeoisie for capitalist development, drove the feudal system into a corner.

The Kaehwa (enlightenment and civilization) faction led by Kim Ok Kyun began to unfold full-scale activities for reforms after the mutiny, in which capitalist elements firmly developed and the national crisis was deepened.

The Kaehwa faction tried to establish a constitutional monarchy after building up a social, political, economical and military basis for it and making certain reforms in government, utilizing their positions as rising bureaucrats within the feudal government.

The burgeoning bourgeoisie actively supported the reformist movement to modernize their management.

The Kaehwa faction tried to change the feudal state into a bourgeois state through reforms in the ruling circles.

First of all, they tried to create conditions favorable for reforms, drawing the king to their side.

They made efforts to train a new style army. The Kaehwa faction also establish Korea's first publishing organization "Pakmunguk" and started a modern newspaper, called "Hansongsunbo". The paper widely reported on capitalist development in foreign countries as well as on internal affairs and called for the necessity of Kaehwa ideology and movements.

The Kaehwa faction exerted a great influence upon merchants, citizens, intellectuals and young bureaucrats.

Kim Ok Kyun founded various kinds of state-run enterprises for cigarettes, liquors and food, and defended private enterprise.

The Kaehwa faction tried to utilize the Japanese militarist forces into Kaehwa movement, taking into consideration the antagonistic relations between China and Japan.

The Japanese militarists threw into confusion the movement of the Kaehwa faction from the first, and tried to utilize the Kaehwa faction to achieve their aggressive aim.

The reactionary rulers, uneasy at the rapid growth of bourgeois revolutionary movements, soon launched a full-scale offensive against the reform movement.

To cope with this situation, the Kaehwa faction was resolved to overthrow the conservative regime and carry out a bourgeois revolution.

(To be continued)

DPRK Exhibition Wins Gold Medal At Algiers Int'l Fair

A gold medal was awarded to the exhibition of the DPRK at the 16th Algiers International Fair held in the capital of Algeria from September 5 to 21, according to a report from Algiers.

On display there were photographs showing the revolutionary family of President Kim Il Sung and the history of his revolutionary activities and his classic works.

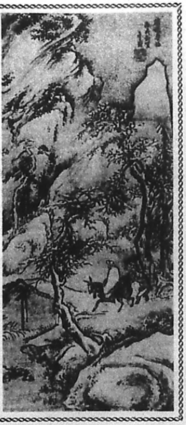
Also exhibited there were photographs showing the successes the Korean people have registered in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the President and various kinds of the DPRK commodities.

On the opening day of the exhibition Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Benahmed Abdelghani and leading functionaries of the Algerian party and government bodies and foreign diplomatic envoys in Algeria inspected the exhibition of the DPRK and highly praised the proud successes made by the Korean people.

A large number of Algerian citizens visited the exhibition of the DPRK.

The international fair was participated in by 39 countries including the DPRK and 4 liberation movement organizations.

Korean Paintings



"On the Way to Seek for Apricot Flowers" by Sim Sa Jong (the 17th century)

World Bulletin

● A government news agency was founded in Seychelles.

● Nigeria decided to found the state-run oil company "African Petroleum."

● The 19th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic was celebrated in Mali.

● The Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China decided to hold a national conference of shock brigaders (brigades) of the New Long March in Beijing in 1981.

● The State Council of China recently published a notice on convening a national meeting of cotton producers in Beijing late November.

● The people of Mozambique, Zambia, Nigeria and other African countries have been struggling persistently against the Rhodesian racists.

● Mozambican people made successes in the building of the national economy.

● Libyan people made successes in the building of a new society.

● The President of Mali paid an official goodwill visit to Yugoslavia.

● Madagascar is successfully concentrating its efforts on education.

● The industry of the Soviet Union carried out the state plan for the first eight months of this year.

(KCNA)

Visit to Scenic Spots in Korea (2)

Amnok-gang River

The Amnok-gang River is the longest river in the DPRK. It rises from Lake Chonji on Mt. Paekdu-san, the holy revolutionary mountain soaring high at the northern tip of the DPRK, and empties into the West Sea of Korea, slowly moving along the northern frontier.

The 821 kilometre Amnok-gang River has valley area of 62,638.7 square kilometres.

The upper course of the river runs along the steep high mountain areas and receives many tributaries such as the Hochon River, Chanjin River, Pojon River, Chason River and the Tongro River as it flows down.

Moreover, it separates into three parts downstream through large artificial lakes, Unbong Lake and Supung Lake, and again becomes a larger river.

This river is also famous for its beauty.

It greatly attracts visitors' attention for its clear water, seasonal flowers and its interesting forms.

There are in the areas along the Amnok-gang River inexhaustible mineral deposits such as gold, nickel, iron sulfide ores and potter's clay and unlimited water-power resources.

These natural resources are used for the development of the people's living.

Along this river many water power plants have been built and irrigation plans have been carried out successively.

Besides, this river is an unforgettable river for the Korean people.

When Korea was under the yoke of Japanese colonialism, President Kim Il Sung, then 14 years old, crossed this river with a firm determination never to be back home again until the country was liberated and embarked on a long and hard struggle for Korea's liberation.

The name of this historic Amnok-gang River will shine forever for its beauty and also as a historic revolutionary struggle site. **(To be continued)**

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